Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1802. [No. 368.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,
Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.
Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.
H. and T. MOORE,
Feb. 8. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Feb. 6. Vendue-Master.

FOR SALE,
A likely MULATTO GIRL about 15 years old. Enquire of the Printers.
Feb. 10. d3w

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, on Saturday the sixth day of March next, will be offered for sale on the premises, for ready money,
A Lot of Ground
Containing half an acre; lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria; extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot. The lot is subject to an annual rent which will be made known on the day of sale. As the lot is large it will be divided into smaller dividends, and sold either in parcels or altogether as will best suit purchasers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.
Feb. 5. d

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
THE subscribers' store was last night broke open and the following Cash and Goods taken therefrom, viz.
About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimities; camel hair shawls; brown, red and blue bandannoes; yellow flaggs and cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India book muslins; womens' blue and white worsted and cotton stockings, men's fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces of Marseilles vest patterns and silk nankeen, together with a variety of other articles not particularly recollected.
The above reward will be paid to any person for discovering the Cash and Goods and convicting the thief or thieves; or Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in proportion for any part of the Goods recovered.
It is hoped all well disposed persons will interest themselves in discovering and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of this daring attack upon the property of citizens.
J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.
January 2. d
☞ Such Printers as are disposed to detect villainy are requested to insert the above.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscriber, at his Grocery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince street,
Fresh Oranges and Lemons in boxes from Lisbon,
Do. figs in frails,
30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Tamarins.
Also,
Apples by the barrel,
Shellbarks do.
Good Cyder do.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Mould Candles do.
R. Island Cheese and Potatoes of a superior quality,
Queens Ware assorted,
And every other article in the GROCERY LINE.
Thomas Simms.
Feb. 6. d

GERMAN LINENS.
Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas,
ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.
December 29. d

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,
Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils—For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.
Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6. d
Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

JANNEY & PATON
HAVE FOR SALE,
90 Pieces of Russia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Chests of Souchong Tea,
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,
West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes assorted,
East-India Goods,
Also,
The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain Snow, consisting of
43 Tons Plaister of Paris,
60 Casks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.
January 22. d

William Hartthorne
Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria
Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.
At his Store in town,
Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,
First and second quality James R Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Pens,
For Sale,
One Share in the Potomac Company,
A number of valuable Lots in town.
Also, for Sale or Rent,
A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.
To Let,
A two story Frame House on Duke street, with a large garden and well of good water at the door.
1st mo. 18. d

For Sale,
Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS.
☞ *The HOPE will sail for Norfolk on Thursday next.*
Jan. 11. d

Wanted to Purchase
Marine Shares of Alexandria. Apply to
WILLIAM HODGSON.
January 22. d

GEORGE KOCH,
Manufacturer of Chip and Straw Hats and Scoops,
AT GRACEHAM,
Having entered into contracts which preclude him from disposing of those articles by the Box, takes the liberty of requesting his friends and customers to direct their future orders to
Messrs. A. and I. SHRIVER,
IN FREDERICK-TOWN;
with whom he is under contract for a regular and extensive supply; and where orders will be properly and respectfully attended to, upon terms fully as advantageous, and more convenient, than would have been in the power of the manufacturer.
Frederick Town, Feb. 12. d3w

JANNEY & PATON
Have just received and offer for Sale,
A quantity of New-England Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
CONTIGUOUS TO ALEXANDRIA,
TO BE RENTED.
THE subscriber purposes, in the ensuing spring, to lay off, and lease forever, a considerable number of
BUILDING LOTS,
handsomely situated upon Washington, Fairfax and other streets extended; each lot from 20 to 25 feet in front, with the depth of 100 feet to a commodious alley; the whole commanding a delightful view of the City of Washington, the Potomac, and the circumjacent country.
As the Rent required is only 9d per foot front, none need apply but those who will covenant to build.
CHARLES ALEXANDER, jun.
Feb. 15. 6td 3taw

Washington Society.
THE Members of the above Society are requested to attend an Anniversary Meeting on Monday the 22d instant, at Gadsby's Hotel, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The society will move in procession precisely at 12 o'clock, to the Presbyterian Church, where an Oration will be delivered by one of its members.
By order of the President.
G. DENEALE,
Feb. 13. Secretary.

For Charter.

THE SCHOONER
LUCY,
Captain Snow, 90 Tons burthen, to Europe, or any port in the West-Indies—apply to the Master on board at Powell's Wharf or to the subscribers.
JANNEY & PATON.
January 22. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale on a liberal credit, or to exchange for Flour,
1900 bushels of excellent Turk's Island Salt, and
40 bls. prime Beef.
I have also,
20 quarter casks Port Wine.
WM. HODGSON.
Feb. 3. d

FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of
French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to
J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4. d

Robert T. Hooe & Co.
Have imported by the ship Fabius, from Liverpool,
56 crates Earthen Ware, well assorted.
They have likewise on hand,
Lisbon Wine of a superior quality, in qr. casks; Sugar by the hhd. or barrel; Coffee by the bag—broad and narrow Hoes, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans,
And a variety of German Linens.
Feb. 5. eo

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*
☞ *Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.*

SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wednesday, February 3.

JUDICIARY BILL.

[*If we entered the Senate Chamber at a late hour, we shall not attempt to give all the Speeches in succession. This is the less necessary from the great length at which the debate has been already detailed. But the two following speeches we have thought it important to publish, as they present views in some measure new, and certainly deeply interesting.*] Edit. Nat. Intel.

Mr. Breckenridge said, that he did not expect to have risen again on this subject, more especially, at so late an hour, (about 5 o'clock) but that he would beg leave to answer a single argument, which had been much prefsed to-day, and he would promise to detain the house but a few minutes.

I did not expect (continued Mr. B.) to find the doctrine of the power of the courts to annul the laws of congress, which they conceived unconstitutional, so seriously insisted on. Indeed I do not think it revelent to the subject before us; but as it has been insisted on, I shall not, I presume, be out of order in replying to it. It is said that the different departments of the government are intended by the constitution to operate as checks on each other; and that this power is lodged with the courts to check the legislature. If this be even true, without enquiring into the policy and wisdom of the deposit of sovereign controul, in the courts, I would ask, who checks the courts if *they* violate the constitution? Would they not by this doctrine have the absolute direction of the government? To whom are they, under the construction contended for by the gentlemen to point out that part of the constitution which grants it. I can find no such power. Is it not remarkable, that if the courts possess this high power, it should not appear in the letter of the constitution but should have been left to construction and implication only? And is it not truly astonishing, that the constitution should, in its abundant care to seperate and accurately define the powers assigned to each department, have omitted an explicit declaration, on so important a power, as that of the courts to nullify all the acts of Congress, which in their opinion, were contrary to the constitution.

Never were such high and transcendant powers in any government, much less in one like ours, composed of powers specially given and defined, claimed or exercised by *construction* only. The doctrine of constructions not warranted by the letter of an instrument, is dangerous in the extreme. Let men once loose on constructions and implications, and at what point will you stop them?—Is the *Astutia* of English judges in discovering the latent meanings and intentions of law makers, meanings not expressed in the letter of the laws, to be adopted here in the construction of the Constitution? Once admit the doctrine, that either judges or legislators are to be indulged in these acute and wire drawn constructions, to enlarge their own powers, or to controul those of others, then I would join the gentlemen in the opposition in declaring, that the constitution would indeed be in danger.

To make the constitution a practical system, the power of the courts to annul the laws of Congress cannot possibly exist. My idea of the subject, in a few words, is: That the constitution intended a seperation only of the powers vested in the three great departments, giving to each the exclusive authority of acting on the subjects committed to each: That each are intended to revolve within the sphere of their own orbits; are responsible for their own motion only; and are not to direct or controul the course of the others: That those for example who make the laws, are presumed to have an equal attachment to, and interest in the constitution; are equally bound by oath to support it, and have an equal right to give a construction to it: That the construction of one department of the powers particularly vested in the department is of as high authority at least, as the construction given to it by any other department: that it is in fact more competent to that department to which powers are exclusively confided, to decide upon the proper exercise of those powers, than any other department, to which such powers are not intrusted, and who are not consequently under such high and responsible obligations for their constitutional exercise; and that therefore, the legislature would have an equal right to annul the decisions of the courts founded on their construction of the constitution, as the courts would have, to annul the acts of the legislature, founded on their construction.

Although therefore, the courts may take upon them to give decisions which go to impeach the constitutionality of a law, and which for a time may obstruct its operation; yet I contend, that such law is not less obligatory, because the organ, through which it is to be executed, has refused its aid. A pertinacious adherence of both departments to their opinions would soon bring the question to an issue which would decide, in whom the sovereign power of legislation resided, and whose construction of the constitution as to the law making power ought to prevail.

If the courts have a right to examine into and decide upon the constitutionality of laws, their decisions ought to be final and effectual. Are gentleman then prepared to admit, that in case the courts were to declare your revenue, impost and appropriation laws unconstitutional, that they would thereby be necessarily blotted out of your statute book, and the operations of your government consequently arrested? It is making, in my opinion, a mockery of the high powers of legislation. I feel humbled by the doctrine, and enter my protest against it. Gentlemen are not aware to what dangerous lengths it may be extended. Let them therefore, consider well before they insist on an assumption of power by the judiciary, which goes to place the legislature at its feet. Let not so humiliating a condition be admitted, under an authority resting merely on implication and construction. It may invite a state of things, which we are not justified by the constitution in *presuming* will happen, & which should it happen, all men of all parties, must deplore.

Mr. Morris.—I rise to congratulate this house and America, that we have now though late, reached the true point on which this decision turns. Here I knew we would come. Are we then prepared for a consolidated government of these states? If the doctrine advanced by gentlemen prevail, if it be true, then is there no legislature in America but that of the United States. All the arguments used by gentlemen in the course of the debate went to this end. Now happily the conclusion is avowed.—They ask how your judges got this power of deciding on the constitutionality of the laws? They ask, is it in the constitution? They derived it from a higher authority than the constitution; the constitution of man—the organization of human nature. You pass laws; the judges declare their application to individual cases; their decision is final. It must be final. Thence the right of the judges to pronounce on the laws.

Mark the end to which you are going. The constitution says "No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States."

Notwithstanding these constitutional prohibitions, suppose a majority of the two houses, and the President pass such laws. A capitation tax, other than that prescribed by the constitution, is imposed. The citizen refuses to pay it. The courts are in the power of the legislature, and they are compelled to enforce its collection. The honorable mover says, the legislature shall decide supremely. A capitation tax then may be laid, and must be enforced in violation of the constitution. Is this the state to which we are come? If this doctrine be sustained, is there any possible mode of avoiding this conclusion? The moment the legislature determine they are supreme, they become so.

I saw the end to which the arguments of gentlemen went. I would not throw it out to the people. But I begged them to pause and consider before they acted. Before they virtually produced a system of consolidated government. If these prohibitory regulations are gone, where is the safety of the states?

When it was found absolutely necessary to enlarge the powers of the general government, it was said it was dangerous to confer them lest they might swallow up the liberties of the country; and when abroad in the public service, I felt a degree of pain at some things that took place at home, lest too much power should be conferred upon the general government. Why? I knew that if these states were consolidated under one government, we could no longer remain a republic. Attached to a republican government as the best, having had an opportunity to compare it with other systems, I wished it, to remain inviolate. I knew that if the states were once destroyed, the government would soon become, not a mild monarchy, but a despotism.

It may be said the courts are bound by an oath to support the constitution.—But when it is once established that you are the constitutional interpreters of the laws, they must be bound by your constructions.

Mr. Morris concluded by observing that in periods of peace the state governments were deemed most precious; but that when war came and foreign danger threatened, the national government would be clung to; and that from that moment, if the construction now contended for prevailed, the national government would be supreme. He, therefore, called upon every gentleman in that body, to say whether he was ready to place the states at the feet of the general government.—For his part he entered his protest against it.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE EXAMINATION.

NUMBER X.

The same subject continued.

As to Holland being the second power which acknowledged our independence, and made a treaty with us, a step which involved her in war with Great-Britain, it was deemed proper to treat her with a marked respect. Besides this, from the time of our revolution to the present, we have had large money concerns with her people. A trusty and skilful public agent was for a long time necessary to superintend those concerns. If in a different capacity, it could not have cost much less, by the annexation of a diplomatic character, a double purpose was answered.—The honorable nature of the station enabled the government to find an agent at a less expence than would have been requisite to procure one merely for the money object. It is not meant to deny, that the great change which has lately happened in the affairs of that country, making it in effect a dependency on France, rendered a removal of the minister proper; but it does not follow that it ought to have been done sooner. It is also known, that Mr. Murray, the late envoy, has been for a considerable time past employed in our negociations with France, which probably was a collateral reason for not recalling him sooner. In respect to one, if not to both these ministers, it may be observed, that a time of war was not the most eligible moment for the removal of a minister.

As to Berlin, the inducements for keeping a minister there, have never been fully explained. It is only known, that our commercial treaty with Prussia had expired, and that a renewal has been effected by the envoy sent thither; but influential as was the court of Prussia in the affairs of Europe, during the late dreadful storm, it may have been conceived, that a cultivation of the good will of the Prussian monarch was not a matter of indifference to the peace and security of this country. If this was the object of the mission, though there may have been too far-fetched a policy in the case, it offers a defence of the measure which exculpates the executive at least from the charge of a desire to multiply officers improvidently.

On the most unfavorable supposition then, here was one diplomatic agent too many, and two others were continued longer than was absolutely necessary. This surely is not of magnitude sufficient to constitute a serious charge, where malevolence did not inspire a spirit of accusion. In considering this question, it ought to be remembered, that it is the prevailing policy of governments to keep diplomatic agents at all courts where they have important relations.

As to the navy agents it is sufficient to say, that they were temporary persons who grew up out of our rupture with France; who when they were appointed, were useful to accelerate naval prepartions at as many points as could be advantageously occupied, and that it was only proper to discontinue them when an accommodation had been effected, and after they had had time enough to wind up the affairs of their agency. This was not the case previous to Mr. Jefferson's administration. In other instances of removal he only did it to make way for members of his own sect, and it will not be pretended that here there was any foundation for the charge under examination.

As to the inspectors of the revenue, the case in brief stands thus—When the excise on distilled spirits was established, three different descriptions of officers were instituted to carry it into effect. Supervisors, inspectors and collectors, were distributed to districts, surveys and divisions, one to each. A district comprehends an entire state: a survey some large portion of it or a number of counties; a division for the most part a single county. In some of the small states there were no district officers for the surveys—the duties of inspector being annexed to those of supervisor; in larger ones there were inspectors more or less numerous according to their extent. As other internal revenues were established, they were put under the management of the same officers. The bare statement of the fact shews the necessity of these officers. The revenues of no government were perhaps ever collected under a more simple organization, or thro' a smaller number of channels. It is not alledged that the first and last classes of officers were unnecessary. It is only to the middle class that any specious objection can be made. Let us consider the reasons for employing them.

In some of the states great opposition was expected, and was actually experienced. In such states especially it was evidently useful to have the exertions of some men of weight and character in their sphere of moderate extent, to reconcile the discontented;—to arrange the details of business, and to give energy to the measures for collection. In others, similar officers were probably useful in the early stages, for the purpose of establishing the details simply. The subdivision was in all cases favorable to an active and vigilant superintendence. Nor does it require extraordinary penetration to discern that the policy was wise at the time when the measures were adopted. It is possible that upon the complete establishment of the plan, when all opposition had been vanquished, and when the colection has become an affair of mere routine, that this intermediate class may have ceased to be essential. But till this had become perfectly evident, it would have been premature to alter the original plan. Though it be true, that some years have elapsed since the excise law was passed, it is not very long since it has been in full and uninterrupted operation. Other laws introducing other branches of internal revenue, have been subsequently passed from time to time, and the agency of the same officers have probably been found useful on their first introduction and execution. Hence it is easily accounted for that they were not before discontinued, if indeed experience has shewn that they are not still necessary, which is itself problematical. Nothing is more easy than to reduce the number of agents employed in any business, and yet for the business to go on with the reduced number. But before the reduction is applauded, it ought to be ascertained that the business is as well done as it was before. There is a wide difference between merely getting alone with business and doing it well and effectually.

These observations sufficiently shew that in the instances which have been cited, there is no evidence of a disposition in the preceding administrations, improperly to multiply offices and officers. Acting under different circumstances, they conducted as those circumstances dictated, and in all probability, in a manner the best adapted to the advancement of the public service. A change of circumstances, may in some instances have rendered a continuance of some of the agents thus employed unnecessary; and the present chief magistrate may even be right in discontinuing them; but it is not therefore right to attempt to derive from this any plea of peculiar merit with the people; and it is very far from right to make it a topic of slander on predecessors. Perhaps, however this is too

rigorous a conſtruction, and that nothing more was intended than to ſet off to the beſt advantage, the petty ſervices of petty talents.

If this was the true aim, it is to be regretted that it was not ſo managed as to avoid the appearence of a deſign to depreciate in the public eſtimation, the men who went before. Had this delicacy or caution been obſerved, the attempt would have attracted neither notice nor comment.

"Commas and points he ſets exactly right,
"And 'twere a ſin to rob him of his mite."

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 13.

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to lay and collect a direct tax in the United States, was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Nicholſon, from the committee to whom had been referred the meſſage of the Preſident of the 11th ult. and a reſolution of the Houſe of the 5th inſt. made a report, which concludes with reſolutions to the following effect:

That from the firſt of March next, the offices of two of the commiſſioners of the city of Waſhington ought to be aboliſhed, and all the duties of the commiſſion be thereafter veſted in one commiſſioner.

That the accounts of the commiſſion be ſettled with the accounting officer of the treaſury before the firſt of March.

That ſuch portion of city lots pledged for the repayment of loans made of Maryland, be annually ſold as to meet accruing inſtalments, unleſs in the opinion of the Preſident too great a ſacrifice would thereby be made, in which caſe he is authorized to advance the needed ſum from the public treaſury.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Elmendorf, the Speaker was requeſted to addreſs a letter to the Executive of Maryland, ſtating the reſignation of Richard Sprigg, a member of the houſe.

The Houſe took up the report of a ſelect committee on the petition of M'Caſhen and others, which involves the controverſy reſpecting land granted to John C. Symmes.

Mr. Davis made a brief ſtatement of the facts attending the buſineſs; when on motion of Mr. Nicholſon, the report of the ſelect committee was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Monday week, in order to give time to the members to examine documents, and in other reſpects, to make themſelves acquainted with the caſe.

Mr. Thomas called up his motion reſpecting *State Balances*, which is as follows:

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of extinguiſhing the claims of the United States, for certain balances, which by the commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts between the United States and the individual States, were reported to be due from ſeveral of the States to the United States, and that the ſaid committee have leave to report by bill, or otherwiſe.

Mr. Tillinghaſt moved to inſert in the 9th line, after the words *United States*, the words "*and certain balances reported to be due from the United States to the individual States.*"

Mr. Griſwold obſerved that there were no ſuch balances in exiſtence; they had all been extinguiſhed, by being paid.

This amendment was loſt without a diviſion.

On the original motion a debate then enſued, in which Meſſrs. Bayard, Nicholſon, and Mitchell, ſpoke in favour; and Meſſrs. Southard and Elmer againſt it.

When Mr. S. Smith, in order to bring the main queſtion before the committee, moved ſo to amend the reſolution, as to make it read, "*Reſolved, that it is expedient to extinguiſh the claims,*" &c.

On this amendment a debate took place which laſted till 4 o'clock.

The amendment was advocated by Meſſrs. Smilie, Hill, Holland, R. Williams, T. Morris, Macon, S. Smith, and Bayard; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Lowndes, Rutledge, Dana, Dennis, Bacon, and Griſwold.

When the queſtion was taken and the amendment loſt—Ayes 41...Nayes 46.

The original reſolution, for a reference to a ſelect committee was then caſtled Ayes 54.

And a committee of five accordingly appointed.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in N. Orleans to his correſpondent in this city, dated January 15, 1802.

"Dry goods of almoſt every kind are in plenty here, and conſiderable hardware. A veſſel lately arrived here direct from Liverpool, loaded with Engliſh goods of every kind, ſome of which have been ſent to the Natchus for ſale. Beſides this there have been a great many veſſels from every part of the United States loaded with goods, and one from France. Claret wine is now ſold here at 25 to 30 dollars per caſk of about 60 gallons. Two other veſſels are expected here alſo every day from France, when every article of French manufacture or produce, may be expected to be 25 per cent. below coſt."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.

Arrived—Schooner Louiſa, Whitehead, Bourdeaux 40 days; Two Brothers, Rape, Nevis; Sloop Harmony, Elwood, Norfolk 3 days.

Schooner Louiſa, Whitehead from Bourdeaux, ſailed from the river the 1ſt Jan. in company with the brig Venelia, Houſton, for Baltimore, Brig Fame, Crocker, for Hiſpaniola, and ſchr. 4 Brothers, Deal, for Boſton. On the 1ſt Feb. in lat. 31, N. long. 67, W. ſpoke the ſhip Mary, from Liverpool to Norfolk. Left at Bourdeaux Dec. 20th, ſhip London Packet, Clark, for Baltimore; Sally, Lillibridge, Philadelphia; Swanwick, Kirkbride for do. Polly, Parker, for Boſton; Mercury, Wallace, of Wilmington, and ſeveral others names unknown, and thoſe mentioned in our gazette of Tueſday laſt.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

At the Election held yeſterday for Preſident and Directors of the Alexandria Library Company for the enſuing year, the following gentlemen were found duly elected:

PRESIDENT.
The Rev. Dr. James Muir.

DIRECTORS.
William Fitzhugh,
Cuthbert Powell,
James Keith,
The Rev. William Maffitt,
William Herbert,
Charles Simms,
Jacob Hoffman,
John Roberts,
Joſeph Riddle,
William Paton,
Philip Wanton.

The petition of the gentleman of the bar of Pennſylvania, as well democrats as federaliſts, is ſaid to have excited *ſurprize* amongſt *certain* folks at Waſhington. If this document was *ſurprizing* to them, what muſt the late Meſſage of Governor M'Kean have been—It muſt have been *amazing—aſtoniſhing.*

"What," ſays Dr. L—n, "is our Governor about to *quit* us—is he reverting to the doctines of the "old ſchool?" If not, how can we reconcile his *preſent* with his *late* principles and practice? The following ſentences convey a moſt ſevere cenſure on my ſenatorial conduct in voting for the repeal of the late judiciary act—nay, on the *majority* in the Senate of the United States.

"For the State of Pennſylvania to paſs an act, declaring it incompatible for a perſon to hold at the ſame time an office of the State and the United States, the the Governor ſays, would be "*unneceſſary, inexpedient and* ALARMING *to all perſons holding offices* DURING GOOD BEHAVIOUR *—the tenure of ſuch commiſſions ought not to depend on* EVERY GALE THAT BLOWS."

"By this his Excellency muſt mean "the gale" which *we* have been "blowing up" in Senate. This is not a very decent inſinuation, Mr. Governor, againſt your fellow labors in the "ſtough of democracy." But his Excellency continues—*The Legiſlature cannot vacate or impair a contract ſolemnly made between the commonwealth and an individual.*"

"This indeed is fine doctrine to the *ſovereign people*—Why, moſt aſſuredly, the old Governor imagines he is once more a *judge*, or is about turning again to his old *federal principles.* He goes on to ſay—"*The* OFFICE *may be aboliſhed in many caſes, but the* OFFICER *cannot be removed without being* CONVICTED *of a miſdemeanor in office.*" Why this is rank federal doctrine. It is preciſely what G. Morris, Tracy, Hillhouſe, &c. have been preaching to us ſo long, but happily without effect—Ca ira, Ca ira. Governor, you *have been* a judge, and *therefore* are intereſted in the queſtion. Perhaps, too, you are looking to a ſeat as Chief Juſtice on the bench of the Supreme Court of the U. States—a bench we ſhall ſoon *purify* when we have turned the *inferior judges* adrift. Nay, no, may it pleaſe your Excellency, we ſhall not confult *you*—down, down it muſt go—away with circuit and *all other* courts—reaſon and liberty forever, ſays Dr. L——n."

Com. Adv.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in ——— to his friend in ——— dated Jan. 26th, 1802.

"From all I can diſcover, what is *falſely* called republicaniſm, is ſlowly and gradually on the decline in this place. The reports which were induſtriouſly circulated concerning the late officers of government and now known to be groundleſs, and to have been invented merely for party purpoſes—the conduct of Mr. Jefferſon in violently and unconſtitutionally diſplacing many meritorious officers, his reply to the merchants of New-Haven, and the ſentiments advanced in his late meſſage—his appointment of Mr. Gallatin to be Secretary of the treaſury—the empty parade of ſome members in congreſs about economy of time and money—the attempt to repeal the late Judiciary eſtabliſhment—with other things which might be mentioned—have opened the eyes of many and excited in them conſiderable alarm. The people are always honeſt and faithful to what they think their true intereſts; but alas they have often miſtaken theſe, or, want of proper information, and are deceived by the arts of ambitious demi-gogues.

"The change in ſentiment which we have ſeen in ſome of the ſtates, and the preſent complexion of congreſs, is natural and was to have been expected. When we conſider how few there are who have juſt notions of government, how many are unwilling to ſubmit to any reſtraint, the numbers which hope to better themſelves by revolution, and the baſe ſlanders which have been poured ſo long upon the views of the former adminiſtrations, it is a wonder that a ſpirit of diſorganization has not ſeized a larger portion of our citizens. I ſtill hope in the good ſenſe and virtue of the people of America; though I confeſs that my hope is mixed with fear. I have no doubt that they will at laſt ſee their error; but I fear that they will be taught it by experience, and at a time when a remedy cannot eaſily be applied."

N. Y. Pap.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

To the Hon. Mr. Stone, Senator of the U. States from North Carolina.

SIR,

When the act to repeal the judiciary law of February, 1801, was under conſideration in the body to which you belong, you took an active part in favour of the repeal. In that part of your ſpeech, as publiſhed, which treats of the *expediency* of the repeal, or rather in the preliminary remarks, you ſtate that this law of February, 1801, was not paſſed in the ſenate, in ſuch *manner* as to command reſpect. You ſay, when the preſent plan was adopted, "*an amendment was offered, to amend by extending and enlarging the former eſtabliſhment.*"

This amendment, you add, was rejected; and then you ſay, "and from the vote entered on the journal of that day, it appears that the difference of votes againſt the amendment was formed of thoſe gentlemen who were nominated to appointments made vacant by the promotions under the new law."

This morning I accidentally took up the journal of the ſenate, and opened it, at the tranſaction you allude to, and to my utter aſtoniſhment, I find you have ſtated this fact in direct oppoſition to the journal. The amenedment was negatived by (17) ſeventeen againſt (13) thirteen. Meſſrs Green, Paine and Read, were the only perſons, in the negative, who were afterwards, *nominated to appointments made vacant by the promotions under the new law.* If you deduct theſe three, there will remain a majority of one againſt the amendment.—I find this, in the journal of the Senate, which was printed at Waſhington by Way & Groff, North E. Street, 1801. Page 57 to 60 inclusive.

I am one ſir, who, with a vaſt proportion of the people, know nothing of the tranſactions of government, but by the newſpaper publications; unleſs by accident I ſee the journals, as I have in this caſe. And when I find a gentleman high in office, declaring to the world, on his reſponſibility, a fact ſo important as that juſt ſtated; I am led to conclude that foul play has been practiſed in the ſenate of the United States. Will not this impreſſion be the inevitable conſequence of your declaration on this ſubject? Did you not intend to excite in the people, who muſt take for granted your aſſertions, (not having any means of knowledge to detect the miſtake) an uneaſineſs with the law, becauſe it paſſed improperly, if not illegally? And was not your aſſertion a palpable untruth? It certainly was, and if you are a candid man, if you have a regard for decency and truth, and for your own character, you will publicly acknowledge the error and account for your falling into it. If you do not, can any confidence hereafter be placed in your aſſertions, however ſolemnly they may be made?

One of the People.

DANCING ASSEMBLY.

The Aſſembly in courſe, is poſtponed until Wedneſday three Weeks in conſequence of the intervention of the anniverſary ball on Monday next.

F. 17.

Birth Night Ball.

SUBSCRIBERS, and thoſe who wiſh to become ſubſcribers to a *Birth Night Ball*, are requeſted to meet *this evening*, at 7 o'clock, at Mr. Gadſby's for the purpoſe of chooſing managers for the evening.

Feb. 16.

☞ JAMES BAGNALL, living at the office of Meſſ. SNOWDEN & Co. is authoriſed to collect Money due from our Subſcribers in Alexandria.

RIND & PRENTISS.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Hannah, from Aux-Cayes,

And for Sale at the Subſcribers' Wharf,

62 hhds. firſt quality Molaſſes,
68 bales Cotton,
325 bags } green Coffee,
76 bls. }
13 hhds. Sugar.

They have alſo for Sale,

100 boxes freſh Raiſins,
200 reams of Letter Paper in caſes,
30 buſhels of freſh Clover Seed.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Feb. 16. 2aw3w

☞ *Removal.*

JAMES S. SCOTT,
TAILOR,

Has removed to Royal ſtreet, between Gadſby's and M'Knight's taverns.

Feb. 16. 2d3t

A Negro Slave Miſſing.

On the 18th of laſt month, eloped from the plantation of Wm. Craik, eſq. where the ſubſcriber lives, JACOB, a fellow of a yellow complexion, about twenty two years of age, ſtrong and active, about five feet ten inches high, has a ſmall ſcar in his face, loſt one of his toes, from which foot not recollected, and when ſpoken to is apt to ſmile; his cloathing conſiſted of a deep blue cloth coat, ſtriped waiſtcoat, grey cloth trowers, and an old white hat. Since he eloped he has been ſeen in Alexandria, and I have reaſon to ſuſpect, that he is now lurking about Alexandria, George-Town, or the Federal City. For bringing Jacob home, or for ſecuring him in jail, TEN DOLLAR, beſides reaſonable expences, will be paid on application to me, or to Col. William Payne, to whom he belongs.

Maſters of veſſels, and all other perſons, are cautioned not to harbor or employ Jacob, as they will undoubtedly be dealt with agreeably to law.

SAMUEL LIGHTFOOT,
within four miles of Alexandria.

Feb. 16. 6td

☞ A ſtated Meeting of the *St. Andrew's Society*, will be held at Gadſby's tavern, on Tueſday the 16th inſt. at 6 P. M.

By order of the Preſident,

A. HENDERSON,
Feb. 12. Secretary.

POTOMAK COMPANY.

THE Locks at the Great Falls being now completed & boats consequently being enabled to pass without interruption to tide water, the president and directors have established toll-gatherers, at Williamsport, Hookes's Falls and the Great Falls, who will receive the respective tolls authorised by law as per table subjoined, and they require all persons who use this navigation, to observe the following regulations, which have been deemed indispensibly necessary, for the interest of the institution and the accommodation of the public

No BOAT will be permitted to pass the locks at the Great Falls, until the whole tolls payable are discharged; but to obviate the delay of stopping at the different places above the Great-Falls, where tolls are demandable, any person may pay the whole tolls chargeable on such boat and cargo, to the toll-gatherer at the Great-Falls. The President and Directors, however being desirous of affording every accommodation to the inhabitants of the upper country consistent with the interest of the company, have authorised the Treasurer to enter into such arrangements with the owner or consignee of produce coming down the river, as will save the trouble and inconvenience which may arise from exacting immediate payment of the tolls on each particular cargo, as stipulated by law. Upon application to the treasurer at George-Town, and securing to his satisfaction the payment on demand in George-Town, the City of Washington, or Alexandria, of tolls on produce expected down the river, he is directed to give instructions to the toll-gatherer at the Great Falls, to allow such produce to pass, on receiving from the person entrusted with the carriage of such produce, his order or the order of the owner or shipper of the same, for tolls payable thereon upon the person or persons residing either in George-Town, the City of Washington or Alexandria, according as may have been previously arranged with the treasurer as aforesaid, but in all cases the amount of the tolls is to be ascertained and endorsed on said order by the toll-gatherer.

II. It is recommended to all persons carrying produce or other articles down or up the river, to bring with the same a manifest signed by the shipper, shewing the place of shipment, the number of packages and contents, to whom belonging, and to whom consigned, in order to enable the toll-gatherers to ascertain the different tollage to which the cargo is subjected, without the trouble and detention to the parties concerned, of unloading the cargoes for that purpose, and to avoid all disputes respecting the payment thereof.

All persons attempting to defraud the company, by passing any of the places where the tolls are payable and not discharging the same at such place or at the Great Falls as herein provided for, will be informed against by the agents of the company, and prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

On articles landed at Watt's branch, the same tolls must be paid as are demandable at the Great Falls. Upon articles coming down the river, no tolls are payable at the Little Falls, except upon such as have not passed the Great Falls, and no tolls are payable at the Little Falls upon articles passing up the river, except upon such as may be unloaded between the Little Falls and the Great Falls.—The rates of tolls at the Little Falls are the same as at Conegocheague.

JAMES KEITH, *President*,
JOHN MASON,
WILLIAM H. DORSEY,
JOHN LAIRD. } *Directors*

January 6, 1802.

TABLE OF TOLLS.

	TOLLS IN STERLING MONEY, AS ESTABLISHED BY LAW.						SAME TOLLS REDUCED TO THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.		
	At or near the mouth of Conegocheague.		*At or near Hookes's Falls.*		*At the Great Falls.*		*At or near the mouth of Conegocheague.*	*At or near Hookes's Falls.*	*At the Great Falls.*
	£.	P e	Sh.	P e	Sh.	Pence.	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.
Every pipe or hogshead of wine, containing more than 65 gallons,	1	6	1	6	3		33 18-54	33 18-54	66 36-54
Every hogshead of rum or other spirits,	1	3	1	3	2	6	27 42-54	27 42-54	55 30-54
Every hogshead of tobacco,	1		1		2		22 12-54	22 12-54	44 24-54
Every cask between 65 and 35 gallons, one half of a pipe or hogshead; barrels one fourth part; and smaller casks or kegs in proportion according to the quality and quantity of their contents of wine or spirits,									
For casks of linseed oil, the same as spirits,									
Every bushel of wheat, peas, beans, or flax seed,		½		½		1	50-54	50-54	1 46-54
Every bushel of Indian corn or other grain, or salt,		¼		¼		½	25-54	25-54	50-54
Every barrel of pork,		6		6		12	11 6-54	11 6-54	22 12-54
Every barrel of beef,		4		4		8	7 22-54	7 22-54	14 44-54
Every barrel of flour,		3		3		6	5 30-54	5 30-54	11 6-54
Every ton of hemp, flax, pot-ash, bar or manufactured iron,	2	6	2	6	5		55 30-54	55 30-54	111 6-54
Every ton of pig-iron or castings,		10		10	1	8	18 28-54	18 28-54	37 2-54
Every ton of copper, lead, or other ore, other than iron ore,	2		2		4		44 24-54	44 24-54	88 48-54
Every ton of stone or iron ore,		5		5		10	9 14-54	9 14-54	18 28-54
Every hundred bushels of lime,	1	3	1	3	2	6	27 42-54	27 42-54	55 30-54
Every chaldron of coals,		5		5		10	9 14-54	9 14-54	18 28-54
Every hundred pipe staves,		2½		2½		4½	4 9-54	4 9-54	8 18-54
Every hundred hogshead staves, or pipe or hogshead heading,		1½		1½		3	2 42-54	2 42-54	5 30-54
Every hundred barrel staves, or barrel heading,		1		1		2	1 46-54	1 46-54	3 38-54
Every hundred cubic feet of plank or scantling,		10		10	1	8	18 28-54	18 28-54	37 2-54
Every hundred cubic feet of other timber,		5½		5½		11	10 10-54	10 10-54	20 20-54
Every gross hundred weight of all other commodities or packages,		1½		1½		3	2 42-54	2 42-54	5 30-54
And every empty boat or vessel, which has not commodities on board to yield so much, except an empty boat or vessel returning, whose load has already paid at the respective places the sums fixed at each, in which case she is to repass toll free.	2	6	2	6	5		55 30-54	55 30-54	111 6-54

N. B. A barrel of flour brought from above Conegocheague to tide water pays for tolls in all, 22 cents and 2-9ths of a cent.
A hogshead of tobacco brought from above Conegocheague to tide water pays for tolls in all, 88 cents and 8 9ths of a cent.

House of Enertainment.

Randolph Mott,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an INN in the Town of Alexandria, in the house lately occupied by captain Charles M'Knight, where he intends using his utmost exertions to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, which from his experience in the business he flatters himself he shall be able to do on the most reasonable terms.

January 5. 1aw2teo

JUST RECEIVED

4th proof Jamaica Rum of an excellent quality,
Loaf, lump and brown Sugar,
Malaga Wine in quarter casks,
Pimento,
Soft shell'd Almonds;
A small consignment of
Irish Linens and Calicoes,
And a parcel of red Clover Seed.

HEWES & MILLER.

2 tho. 4. 802w

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Also,

25 Crates Earthen Ware,

well assorted. Sept. 29. eo

LIVERY STABLE,

And HORSES & CARRIAGES

TO HIRE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he takes horses to livery, and keeps some excellent horses and carriages to hire.

Also,

A few good SADDLE HORSES for sale.

Apply in part of the house formerly the Swan Tavern, King street, to

JOHN HODGKIN.

Jan. 25. eo18t

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county will shew these lands.

I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 22. eo

For Sale or Rent,

THAT handsome, convenient three story *BRICK HOUSE*, lately occupied by Edmud J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a few doors west of Pitt street.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Dec. 15. eo

Alexandria County, ff.

I do hereby certify, that Wm. Kirby of said county, this day brought before me, A. Faw, one of the justices of peace for said county, as a trespassing estray, taken on his land, a *Sorrel Horse*, about 14¼ hands high, 5 years old, a natural trotter, a blaze in his face, two white feet on the off side, a short switch tail, shod all round, some saddle spots on his back, has the distemper, and is appraised to fifty dollars.

Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1802.

A. FAW.

The above notice is given, That whoever has lost said horse, may have him again on application to the subscriber, living near the Four Mile Run Mill, between Alexandria and George-Town, on proving property and paying charges.

Wm. KIRBY.

Feb. 10. 1aw3t

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S. SNOWDEN & Co.